

BROWN ALUMNI MONTHLY

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BROWN ALUMNI MONTHLY

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WHY STUDENTS COME TO BROWN: AN ELABORATE
COMPILATION BY PROFESSOR JACOBS — LONG CA-
REER OF THE LATE JAMES B. ANGELL, '49 — BIOG-
RAPHIES OF CANDIDATES FOR TRUSTEES OF THE
UNIVERSITY — ADDRESSES AT BROWN TEACHERS'
CONVENTION — DEATH OF R. H. I. GODDARD, '58 —
OPENING OF BASEBALL SEASON — COMING EVENTS

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BROWN ALUMNI MONTHLY

VOL. XVI

PROVIDENCE, R. I., MAY, 1916

No. 10



TROPHY ROOM AT THE BROWN UNION

THE CLOSE OF A GREAT CAREER

The Death of President James B. Angell, '49

President Emeritus James Burrill Angell of the University of Michigan died at his home in Ann Arbor, Michigan, April 1, passing away in a deep sleep which lasted several days. For weeks he had been hovering between life and death, his final breakdown being due largely to his attempts to answer the many congratulatory letters and cards received last January on his eighty-seventh birthday.

He was one of the leading educators

of his time and the oldest college President in point of service in the United States, having served forty-eight years in all, first as president of the University of Vermont, and then of the University of Michigan. He was the pioneer in the present system of State universities and co-education.

He was born in Scituate, R. I., Jan. 7, 1829, the son of Andrew Aldrich and Amey (Aldrich) Angell. He was descended in direct line from the Thomas

Angell who followed Roger Williams to Rhode Island and established the Angell family here. He worked on his father's farm during his youth, and attended the Lapham Institute and later the University Grammar School. He entered Brown at the age of 16, and was graduated as valedictorian of his class. For a short time after graduation he was Assistant Librarian of the University. He had intended to enter the ministry, but on account of throat trouble he took up surveying, working for a time in Boston. He spent the winter of 1850-51 in the South with his classmate Rowland Hazard. In December, 1851, he went to Europe and spent two years in study, returning to take the chair of Modern Languages and Literature at Brown. He was then twenty-four years old; among his students were Richard Olney and John Hay.

He remained at Brown until 1860, developing the highest qualities as teacher and administrator. During the last years of his professorship at Brown he began to write for the Providence Journal, contributing editorials and other leading articles. Finally he devoted his entire time to the editorship of the Journal. It was said that during the time of his editorship he knew every man in Rhode Island. In spite of his arduous night work, the Journal Office by day was like the reception room of a club. Everyone who came to Providence called there. He had charge of the Journal, 1860-66, all through the Civil War. Then he accepted the Presidency of the University of Vermont, two years before Dr. Eliot became President of Harvard. In 1871 he resigned from the University of Vermont to take up at Michigan the work that was to give him national fame.

Under his administration at the University of Michigan the student body vastly increased, the annual appropriations were raised from \$33,000 to \$660,000, and the Faculty grew from 39 members to 400. He had under his personal direction more students than any

other college President, and left his personal impress on over 100,000 students. During his career as an educator more than 124,000 students, men and women, came under his influence, and he secured the loyalty and affection of practically every student. President Benjamin Harrison complimented the University of Michigan on having the best university President in the world; and President John Finley of the College of the City of New York pronounced the real capital of Michigan, Ann Arbor, and the real head of the State, the head of its university.

In addition to his services as an educator, Dr. Angell served his country with distinction as a diplomat. In 1879 President Hayes sent him to China to secure the ratification of treaties limiting the emigration of Chinese to this country, and after two months he returned successful. In 1887 President Cleveland appointed him a member of the International Commission of Canadian Fisheries, which established the rights and privileges of American fishermen in the waters of British North America. In 1896 he served as Chairman of the Canadian Commission for Deep Waterways. A year later he was appointed United States Minister to Turkey, remaining a year. In the midst of his administrative duties Dr. Angell always held his lectureship on international law. With his practical temperament his studies in international law led him into direct contact with life, and when he was summoned by his Government to frame treaties and to assist in matters of arbitration, he was well prepared from both the theoretical and the practical side. In 1905 President Angell sought to lay down his great trust, but was dissuaded from pressing the matter, and held the post for four years more, resigning in February, 1909. The office of Chancellor was created for him, with a salary of \$4,000 and the continued use of the mansion of the President at Ann Arbor. In May, 1909, he informed the regents that he did not care to retain any col-

lege responsibilities and so the office of President Emeritus was created and conferred upon him. In 1915 the University of Michigan began the erection of a million-dollar clubhouse on its grounds as a memorial to Dr. Angell.

He was for many years one of the regents of the Smithsonian Institution in Washington. He was the author of numerous addresses, essays and articles relating to education and diplomacy. He published in 1912 his "Reminiscences" and a volume of "Selected Addresses." He was frequently called upon to give advice on important political, economic or educational questions. In 1868 the degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Brown, by Columbia in 1887, by Rutgers and Princeton in 1896, by Yale in 1901, by Johns Hopkins in 1902, by the Universities of Wisconsin and Vermont in 1904, by Harvard in 1905, by Dartmouth in 1909, by Miami in 1911, by the University of Michigan in 1912, and by Pekin in 1913. The Emperor of Japan conferred on him in 1909 the first class decoration of the Imperial Order of the Sacred Treasure in token of his high esteem of Dr. Angell as one of the foremost educators of the age, and in recognition of his distinguished services during forty years as President of the University of Michigan and "especially in the education of a number of our countrymen, who have proved themselves extremely useful to Japan."

He married, Nov. 26, 1855, Sarah Swoope, the daughter of Alexis Caswell. It was an ideal marriage and lasted over forty-eight years. Mrs. Angell's help was one of the conspicuous factors in Dr. Angell's success and influence. He leaves two sons, James Rowland Angell, Professor of Psychology at Chicago University, and former United States District Judge Alexis Caswell Angell of Michigan, and a daughter, Mrs. Andrew McLaughlin of Chicago, whose son, Rowland Hazard McLaughlin, '15, is the Executive Secretary of Brown University. He leaves also a sister, Mrs. Hannah Angell Coggeshall, widow of James H. Coggeshall of Providence.

Dr. Faunce has voiced the sentiment of Brown and Michigan and the country at large in saying: "President Angell was a national and international influence. His services in journalism, in diplomacy and in education have been memorable and unique. While his greatest work was wrought in Michigan, his roots remained in Rhode Island soil. His affection for his Alma Mater never faltered. Never shall we forget his address at the dedication of our library, when, as the former teacher of John Hay, he spoke with rare felicity of his distinguished pupil. Many times in recent years have our faculty and trustees sought his counsel, and never without receiving some illuminating message. A prince among men has departed."

PERSONAL MEMORIES OF DR. ANGELL

By Henry S. Burrage, '61

When I entered Brown in September, 1857, the Chapel services were held on the second floor of Manning Hall. In these Chapel services, President Sears, stately, benignant, a nobleman in the best sense of the word, was the central figure on the platform facing the students; while flanking him, in their arm chairs on either side, were the eight pro-

fessors, his associates in the faculty, who were almost as regular in their Chapel attendance as the members of the four classes. In the classroom, I had ample opportunity in which to learn "Who's Who" of their number, but what of the other professors whom I saw only in Chapel? The upper-classmen were ready to impart information of various kinds,

but the one of these unknown, of whom the students seemed to speak with the most admiration and enthusiasm, was the professor of modern languages, who was most frequently referred to as "Jimmie Angell"; not that in his classroom he was other than a king on his throne, but in recognition of certain indefinable personal qualities that seemed to make such a designation of the professor fitting as coming from undergraduate lips.

Among other things, it was said of Professor Angell that he had taken the "mathematical prize," and the added explanation was furnished that the prize was the accomplished daughter of Professor Caswell, and the sister of my classmate, Thomas T. Caswell, who, as a retired Rear Admiral in the United States Navy, was present at the fiftieth anniversary of our graduation in 1911, and has passed on since, as have Hoppin and Stiness and Shearman and Barker and Eaton. In those early Freshman days, we had interesting information from higher classmen of the cradle "fit for an Angell," seasonably provided by sympathetic Sophomores, who when the young child was a year old were made welcome at the Angell home, John Hay, of the Senior class, contributing to the occasion a song to the old college favorite, Cocachelunk-che-lunk, etc., and commencing,

"Once to earth there came an angel,
Wingless he was wafted down,
And his wailings woke the echoes
Slumbering round the walls of Brown.
Chorus—Cocachelunk, etc."

In my Sophomore year I came under Professor Angell's instruction, as he opened to us selected realms of German literature, adding frequent lectures upon German student life and also upon German literature in its wider relations. Almost at the outset of the course, however, when we were in the full swing of delightful studies, more than thirty of the class were expelled for hazing. Was it not enough that we were roughly treated the year before, and no one then was held to a strict accountability or an accountability of any kind? With three

future chief justices of Rhode Island in our ranks, we stoutly asserted the injustice of any such action on the ground that we were reformers, and had eliminated the objectionable features of all preceding hazings at Brown, giving reasons for added consideration in the hope that some way out of our difficulties might be found; but while President Sears, tactful and large of heart, was evolving the question of "misapprehension," and approaching it from the side of the faculty and of the students, my trouble was how not to lose Professor Angell's lectures. Tremblingly I sought an interview. His winsomeness, however, at once disarmed fear, and I made known my disappointment at my lecture loss, adding, "May I not come into the class room as a visitor?" "Why, yes," he replied, "I see no objection." I went in as a visitor, and soon after as a member of the class, "misapprehension" having saved us all. That was the beginning of a friendship that strengthened with the succeeding years.

In my Junior year, Professor Angell was asked by United States Senator Anthony to furnish the editorial articles for the Providence Journal, in his absence, thus giving him the editorial control of the paper. So acceptable was this arrangement to Mr. Anthony and the readers of the Journal, that in the summer of 1860, Professor Angell was offered the editorship of the paper; and his love of his new work, as well as the larger remuneration that he received, induced Professor Angell to resign his professorship,—a great loss to the University. In that last year of my life at Brown, with other students whom Professor Angell brought into new relationships in connection with his new duties, an unanticipated opportunity was opened to me for acquiring familiarity with journalism, which I greatly appreciated then, and much more in later years.

Professor Angell edited the Providence Journal in the eventful years of

the Civil War. No one followed the Brown men in that great struggle with a keener or more sympathetic interest. His was the voice to welcome the survivors at the Commencement in September, 1865. In his recitation room he had called the roll of his classes from memory always. He interwove into his address of welcome the names of the Brown men so far as these names were then known. But it was no mere recital of names. The men themselves came into his view as he mentioned their names, and he referred to some one of the individual services or experiences of each, and the whole was held together with those felicities of speech that characterized all of his public utterances.

In 1868, after the publication of Brown University in the Civil War, I had the opportunity, as well as in the following year, of University study in Germany, the fruition of a hope that had allured me from the time I heard Professor Angell's lectures in 1858. A long line of Brown men year after year had followed the professor to Braunschweig, where in the family of Herr Sack, the Registrar of Braunschweig, he found not only a charming home, but received the best of instruction in the German language from a most competent instructor, in the person of the Registrar's oldest daughter, Fraülein Agnes. It was a pleasure for me to be the bearer to her of a token of remembrance from Professor Angell, and what should a Brown man send to one who had been the instructor of so many Brown men but the *Life of Dr. Wayland*, by his sons, in two volumes, just then published. The Sacks soon drew from me the details of Dr. Angell's rapid progress—he was then President of the University of Vermont—and their interest in his advancement could not have been greater if he had been a member of their own household. The death of the old Registrar, not

many years after my return, was communicated by me to Dr. Angell, who in his reply informed me that the venerable antiquarian had been a sergeant at Waterloo, an item of Sack family history that I was unable to obtain when in Braunschweig, a singularity which was in keeping with the Registrar's peculiar reticence whenever that period of his life was mentioned, as Dr. Angell told me. What of the Sacks of Germany since August 1, 1914! Are there any of our idols left unbroken?

It was while Dr. Angell was President of the University of Vermont, that in a letter to me, dated September 1, 1869, he wrote near the close: "Entre nous, the Michigan University men want me to take the presidency. I am investigating the matter. I don't think quite so much of the west as you do on general principles." Burlington, I knew, had its attractions, but those University of Michigan men had found their man, and President Angell's investigations soon revealed to him the magnificent opportunity opening there for just such undertakings as his training thus far had fitted him for, not only in the University, but in those wider fields of public service to which from time to time he was afterward called.

Dr. Angell's birthday and my own were on the same day of the same month, January 7th; but he was eight years older. We long exchanged birthday greetings. His letter this year, written January 4th, I received in Washington on my birthday and his. It is in his own handwriting, and its two full pages give no sign of a trembling hand. "I have survived all the other members of my class, 1849," he wrote. "I am not certain that I am not the oldest Brown graduate."

But my pen is carrying me beyond the Alumni Monthly limits. Peace to a most loving and loyal son of Brown.

MEMORIALS OF SOLOMON DROWNE, 1773

Henry R. Drowne, Esq., of New York, has sent to the University Library the old papers, letters and lectures of his great grandfather, Solomon Drown, M. D., which relate to Rhode Island College and Brown University. Mr. Drowne calls attention to the fact that his great grandfather spelled his name without the final "e," but this he originated, for his father and those before him all spelled it Drowne, as shown by many letters, his will, and deeds. Also on the gravestone of Leonard, who came over about 1600 and is buried in Copp's Hill Cemetery, Boston, the name is Drowne.

The papers are divided into six classes:

1. Those relating to his college days, among which are two interesting manuscript editions of the laws of Rhode Island College, written by him, one of which is signed by President Manning. Also the Theses and other material.

2. Papers relating to the time after the Revolutionary War when he was the Deputy Secretary. In this lot are a number of autographs of those connected with the College in early days, notices of meetings, reports, copies of letters sent by the Corporation, etc., some of which, should the record not have been preserved, will be of importance, as for example the letter relative to the damage done to the College during the Revolutionary War, degrees conferred, etc.

3. Papers relative to his classes and course of lectures on Botany and Materia

Medica at Brown University, where may be seen the autographs of the students who attended his course, and the amount they paid, etc.

4. The plan of the Brown University Botanical Garden as laid out by him, with letters and suggestions as to the garden, its care, etc.

5. His lectures on Botany and Materia Medica, covering a period of many years, and material relative to them. Most of the lectures were numbered, and some of the loose material was numbered, and was possibly additions on various subjects at a later day.

6. Programs of Commencement Exercises, etc., running up to 1826. Owing to the scarcity of writing material in those days, many of these were used to make notes on, relative to various subjects.

There are also several portraits. The entire material covers a good many years, and it is remarkable that it should have been preserved and never have been gotten together before. Most of it was gleaned from the attic of the old home at Mt. Hygeia, Foster, R. I., many years ago, by the late Henry T. Drowne and his brother, the late Rev. T. Stafford Drowne, D. D. The Library of the University possesses a copy of the "Compendium of Agriculture or the Farmer's Guide," published by his son, William Drowne, in 1824, having been compiled from his notes and works of half a century.

BROWN UNIVERSITY TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION

The seventh Year Book of the Brown University Teachers' Association, March, 1916, has been issued, and shows in an interesting fashion how widely national and even international is the membership list of the organization, which now contains over a thousand (1042) names. Forty-two out of the forty-eight states

of the Union are represented, besides the Philippines and the following foreign countries: Canada, Japan, China, Burma, India, South Africa and Panama. It may be said with truth that the sun never sets on the Brown University Teachers' Association.

WHY STUDENTS CHOOSE BROWN

By Professor Walter Ballou Jacobs, '82

No one knows where the Freshman class is coming from each year, and yet year after year about the same number registers. They seem to come out of the nowhere, or rather out of the everywhere. But the remarkable thing is that each class should be so near in numbers to the class before and the class following. The class of 1919 has broken all records. Why did so many come? What led them to choose Brown for their college? Was it the fame of its teaching; the success of its athletics; the advice of friends and alumni; or some other reason? Why did they come?

An opportunity was given to the Freshman class of men and later to the students of the Women's College to answer these questions themselves. An attempt was made to put to each one the question: Why did you come? The following questionnaire was sent out. In making their reply some marked one reason only; some two, some three and some nine or even more. When more than six reasons were marked on any paper the paper was discarded as showing either that there were no special reasons, or at least no clearly perceived special reasons.

QUESTIONNAIRE

WHY DID YOU CHOOSE BROWN FOR YOUR COLLEGE?

The Department of Education in Brown University is making a study as to the reasons which influence students in choosing a college. To assist in the matter will you please put a cross in the space opposite the reason or reasons which led you to choose Brown University as your college. Put a double cross to indicate the reason or reasons which were especially influential and a single cross to indicate less influential ones.

Location of the college (near home for example).

Advice or influence of teachers.

Advice or influence of parents or friends.

Influence of companions.

Religious connections.

Pecuniary aid offered by the college.

Opportunities for earning money while in the college.

Athletics in the college.

Social life in the college.

Sub-freshman banquet.

Instruction offered by the college, either subjects or quality.

Give any other reasons.

In answer to this questionnaire 210 replies were received from the Freshman class of men. Of these 18 were thrown out because more than six reasons were marked on a single paper, and two because none were marked. The statistics given on the following page are based upon replies from 190 men. It seems advisable to present separately the number of times each reason is marked with a double cross, and the number of times each reason is marked with a single cross. Those who marked only one reason, or two or three, apparently recognized those reasons more clearly than those who marked more. It seems impossible to give a just estimate of relative values in each case; hence each appears separated in the table given on the following page.

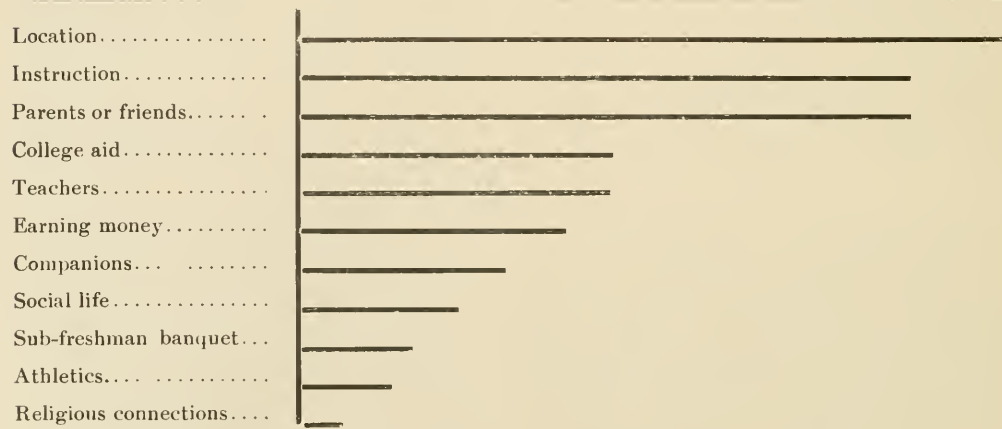
If now the number of times each reason is marked is counted and twice as much emphasis is given to a double cross as to a single cross, the relative emphasis placed upon each reason by the men Freshmen may be represented by the length of the lines that are given in the graph on the following page.

The endeavor was made in the questionnaire to include all the different reasons which might influence men in com-

Reasons	Number of reasons marked by individuals						Totals
	1	2	3	4	5	6	
	1	8	22	13	11	10	65
Location.....	5	9	17	10	10	4	55
		3	6	4	3	2	18
Teachers.....		1	10	16	11	10	48
	1	10	15	10	6	5	47
Parents or friends.....	2	3	19	21	12	9	66
		1	6	4	2	1	14
Companions.....		5	4	5	6	7	27
			3				3
Religious connections.....			1	4			5
		1	4	8	3	5	21
College aid		2	12	14	11	5	44
	1		5	5	5	4	20
Earning money.....		1	6	11	9	4	31
				1		1	2
Athletics.....		1	3	2	7	7	20
		2		3	1	2	8
Social life.....		1	6	5	6	8	26
	2					1	3
Sub-freshman banquet.....		1	7	6	3	5	22
	3	18		14	11	6	52
Instruction.....	1	9	17	13	8	9	57

TABLE SHOWING REPLIES MADE BY MEN FRESHMEN

The number of marks with a double cross (more influential reasons) are represented by dark-faced type; the number of marks with a single cross (less influential reasons) by light-faced type. The table should be read: Of those marking only one reason one marked "Location" with a double cross and five with a single cross. Of those marking only two reasons eight marked "Location" with a double cross and nine with a single cross, etc.



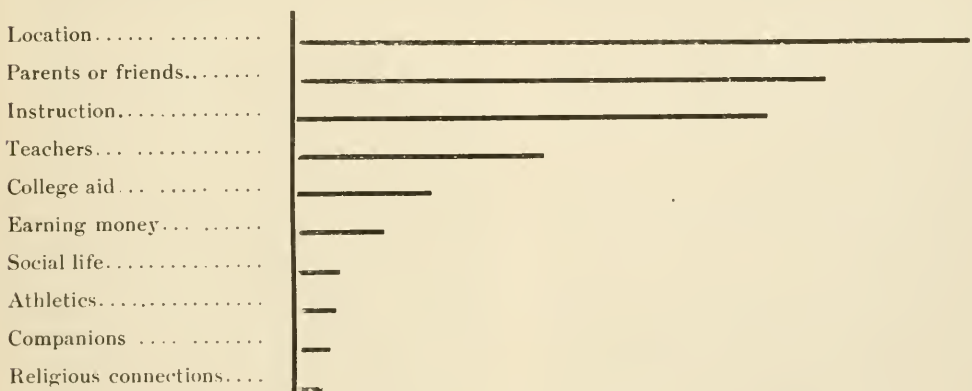
GRAPH FOR THE REPLIES FROM MEN FRESHMEN

The length of the lines shows the relative emphasis which men Freshmen place upon the different reasons why they chose Brown as their college.

Reasons	Number of reasons marked by individuals						Totals
	1	2	3	4	5	6	
Location.....	5	17	26	18	5	7	78
Teachers.....		1	6	7	2	1	17
Parents or friends.....	1	8	20	12	6	6	53
Companions.....			1	1	3	3	8
Religious connections.....			1		2	1	2
College aid.....			3	3	2	2	10
Earning money.....			2	9	2	2	15
Athletics.....			1	2	2	1	6
Social life.....				6	1	4	11
Instruction.....						1	1
			2	2	1	2	7
			1	3	3	2	9
		2	17	12	8	4	43
		2	17	13	2	4	38

TABLE SHOWING REPLIES MADE BY WOMEN AT THE WOMEN'S COLLEGE, ALL CLASSES

The number of marks with a double cross (more influential reasons) are represented by dark-faced type; the number of marks with a single cross (less influential reasons) by light-faced type. The table should be read: Of those marking only one reason five marked "Location" with a double cross and none with a single cross. Of those marking only two reasons seventeen marked "Location" with a double cross and two with a single cross, etc.



GRAPH FOR THE REPLIES FROM THE WOMEN'S COLLEGE

The length of the lines shows the relative emphasis which women at the Women's College place upon the different reasons why they chose Brown for their college.

ing to Brown. It is evident from the replies received in the request for "other reasons" that this was only to a degree successful. Some of the other reasons given are illuminating and suggestive. A few of the most interesting ones are given. "Close relation between faculty and students;" "democratic and friendly attitude of students toward each other;" "democratic spirit;" "the most democratic of colleges;" "fraternal attitude of whole student body;" "great interest the teachers take in their students;" "professors can give more individual attention than at a large college;" "majority of the students at Brown really mean to work;" "combined advantages of a small college and a big university the size of Brown;" "I wanted to go to a small college;" "because I grew up with the college;" "living in the environment of the college and in a family of Brown men, I always considered my entering Brown as natural as breathing or sleeping;" "influence of Cleveland alumni;" "influenced by the Chicago alumni;" "Mr. Clark and Professor Greene's visit to Pittsburgh, showing slides of Brown."

The questionnaire was also filled out by 119 students at the Women's College. These included Freshmen, Sophomores, Juniors and Seniors. Of these four were discarded because more than six reasons were marked on each paper. The table of replies from the 115 women is given on the previous page.

The facts for the women are given in the graph which appears on the previous page in the same way as those for men are given.

Very few "other reasons" were given by the women. The following are of interest: "The democracy of our college;" "size of college, better chance to know the girls;" "I was unable to offer Latin, which is required in other colleges for entrance;" "some colleges would not

admit me without four years of Latin;" "no Latin included in entrance requirements;" "opportunity to have male faculty."

On the whole there is substantial agreement between the men and the women in the reasons they give for choosing Brown for their college. Both lay the most emphasis upon location. In the great majority of cases this means "near home," but in quite a few cases especially among the men this means "away from home," "in New England," "an Eastern college." Next to "location" in emphasis come the "instruction given by the college" and the "advice of parents and friends." Among the men there is practically no difference between them in emphasis and they are mentioned very nearly as frequently as "location." Among the women "location" stands out distinctly, and has much greater emphasis than "parents or friends," and still greater emphasis than "instruction." "Religious connections" is the reason marked least of all. The men marked it only three times with a double cross, and the women only twice. Evidently this reason is almost negligible. "Athletics" and the "social life" both stand low in the number of times they are mentioned. The men mark "athletics" only twice with a double cross. As a less influential reason it is marked twenty times with a single cross. "College aid" and "earning money" receive more emphasis from the men than from the women, as is to be expected. The "influence of companions" is very much less among the women than among the men, which perhaps is contrary to expectation. The "advice of teachers" has considerable weight both with the men and the women; but its importance is distinctly less than "location," "instruction" or the "advice of parents or friends."

THE AMERICAN THEORY OF GOVERNMENT

Second Colver Lecture by President Goodnow

President Frank J. Goodnow of Johns Hopkins University delivered the second Charles K. Colver lecture at the University on the subject, "The American Theory of Government." He showed that in this case as in the case of the American conception of liberty, a report of which the Monthly printed in its last issue, we have changed our ground. "When we trace the concrete application of the doctrine of popular sovereignty," he said, "we find that although we have retained the doctrine in a general way, we have in the details of our governmental organizations modified very greatly our ideas as to its necessary or even desirable implications.

"The American conception of government, like the American conception of liberty, has had to submit to modifications in the interest of social efficiency. Social efficiency is a much more important feature than it once was in the determination both of our sphere of liberty and of our form of government. The individual's duty to society rather than the rights which he possesses are being emphasized in courts of justice, halls of legislation, the pulpit, and by the press. That the change in our point of view is a salutary one hardly admits of doubt. For it is only as individuals limit their considerations of social justice and expediency that we can hope for the development of that social efficiency which is necessary both for individual happiness and the public welfare."

President Goodnow traced the development of our governmental theory from the 18th century, when sovereignty was completely vested in the people. "The fact that the power is vested in the people has had a tremendous influence upon our governmental organization. The written constitution has everywhere been the accepted method for the expression of the popular will.

"The influence of the doctrine of popular sovereignty appears in the theories of the separation of powers and of checks and balances, adopted through the fear of political tyranny through which liberty might be lost. Popular sovereignty increased by extension of the suffrage and by modifying the state constitutions to provide for more popular election of officers. This movement in favor of popular election of officers reached its apogee about the middle of the 19th century, when it affected seriously the organization of the cities. In very recent years the attempt has been made in a few States and cities to make the popular control permanent by the adoption of what has been termed the "recall." A similar movement is for popular determination of policies, known as the 'referendum and initiative.'

"Our earlier governmental system, based on the principles of individual liberty, rotation in office, and abhorrence of a permanent governing class, was necessarily not efficient. As, however, American life became more complex, the American conception of government began to change.

"The need of experts was first felt by critics of our educational system. President Wayland made a serious attack on it in his remarkable report of 1850: 'What could Virgil and Horace and Homer and Demosthenes, with a little mathematics and natural philosophy, do toward developing the untold resources of this continent?' If your great President Wayland were alive now, he could congratulate himself that his dream has all but been realized in modern American education.

"The extension of the activities of the government and the education of the expert have reacted on each other. Whereas, at one time American government was organized primarily, if not ex-

clusively, for the purpose of securing liberty, it is now organized, secondarily at any rate, in order to secure social efficiency.

"The fruit of the resulting changes is the adoption of commission government, city managers, and budget systems for municipalities. The second example of the modification of the original American conception of government through the emphasis of the idea of efficiency is to be found in the adoption of a civil

service with a reasonably permanent tenure and appointed because of merit and fitness. The merit system has not only been adopted in practically all branches of the Federal administrative service. It has also spread to a number of the States, and has been incorporated into the charters of a much greater number of cities.

"Social efficiency is at the present time one of the principal aims of the American people."

SOME NEEDS OF OUR HIGH SCHOOLS

At the first session of the Brown University Teachers' Association on March 30, Professor Stephen S. Colvin, Professor of Educational Psychology at the University and State Inspector of High Schools in Rhode Island, discussed "Some Needs of our High Schools," with special reference to local conditions. He specially urged the formation of associations of the teachers of the various subjects for the study of method and subject matter, and pointed out the first step taken by the Brown Teachers' Association in making Round Table Conferences a part of its program.

He said in part: "In Rhode Island we are advantageously situated for the study of the question of secondary education, since nearly all our public and private secondary schools are situated near Providence. The number of schools is small and they conform to a few well defined types. They are for the most part urban in character. Hence the number of problems common to the various schools is large.

"The thought I wish to impress upon you this afternoon in this connection is that it is to the secondary teachers of the state, working in co-operation with various groups organized in reference to the subject matter of the curriculum, that we must look to understand the definite work of defining aims, determining

methods, and measuring the result of secondary teaching as far as our local problems are concerned. There should be a group of teachers brought together in a working association for every main subject in the high school course in the state. Each of these groups through representative committees should perhaps first of all attempt to define the aims of their particular departments of instruction.

"They should determine the aims of their courses and what are the minimal essentials of knowledge, skill, insight and comprehension that are necessary to achieve their aims. When the matter of minimal essentials has been determined the next step is to work out adequate tests to measure the pupils ability in regard to these essentials. There are also various problems in regard to class-room methods and technique that concern the very essence of teaching. They demand discussion, criticism, and constructive development such as only a teacher's concern can give. Then there are problems of text books, equipment, apparatus, sequence of courses, and many similar questions that offer large opportunities for careful consideration, with an aim at ultimate standardization.

"It is my opinion that if the teachers of this state, working perhaps with their colleagues in nearby high schools and

academies of neighboring states, should organize themselves into such groups as have been suggested with the view of taking up definite problems relating to their special fields and with the aim through the effort of committees and individual members of carrying out to a definite solution some of these problems. many of the most important needs of our high schools would be brought into the focus of clear consciousness with the result that these needs would be ultimately satisfied. If you study the program of this meeting you will see that a start has already been made in this direction. There are also provided at this meeting round-table conferences for teachers of Mathematics, French, English, Science and commercial subjects. It is to be hoped that these conferences will result in the formation of permanent groups among the teachers there represented; it is to be hoped that these groups will constitute themselves into effective working bodies who will take

up vital and practical problems relating to the teaching of the various subjects and investigate and deliberate concerning these problems over a series of years; it is hoped that other groups will be organized until all the subjects of high school instruction are included; it is hoped that these teachers will meet from time to time, particularly in connection with this association with the view of developing a high school conference that will be of direct practical significance to all of the secondary teachers of this state.

"Considering this proposal from the view-point of my office as State High School Inspector, I can think of nothing more important for the improvement of secondary education throughout the state. The inspector can do little more than to suggest and recommend. Educational progress can be achieved in a large measure only through the co-operative endeavor of the teachers themselves. This definite co-operative endeavor is the greatest need of our high schools to-day.

MILITARY DRILL IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS

Military drill in secondary schools was declared to be of doubtful value by Massachusetts Commissioner of Education David Sneddon, speaking before the Brown University Teachers' Association March 31. In view of this uncertainty he urged instead a simpler and more robust physical training than is now found in city schools, small calibre rifle practice, and the promotion at state expense of summer camps with much physical and some military training.

He said in part: "Military drill in schools is sometimes asserted to be a valuable means of school discipline and it is also contended that the youth thus trained has instilled a special sense of honor. These are doubtful claims as yet, and need examination. How far the results of such training would carry over under conditions of modern warfare is also doubtful. Prob-

ably familiarity with the rifle and some degree of skill in its use—achieved at least in some private schools—is the most certain asset. Ability to ride—certainly at times a valuable asset—is also achieved in some cases.

The largest need of the urban youth, probably, on the side of physical development, is a great deal of varied and relatively spontaneous physical activity. It is probably very easy to have too minute drill and habituation in gymnasium or drill hall.

Athletics must be so adjusted as to give scope to all who will participate, and obligatory forms should be devised for the minority who will not volunteer. Gymnasiums should be limited to corrective work and dancing, or be dispensed with. The program of school studies should be made sufficiently flexible to permit of extensive excursions,

meets, trips to swimming places, etc. Swimming, like other activities, should be carried on out of doors. "Hikes" in stormy weather should be arranged, care being taken to insure suitable clothing, and a rubdown and change at the end. Parks, avenues and country roads should be used no less than play-grounds. Indoor quarters, apparatus and equipment should be reduced to a minimum. The only indispensable provision should be private space for changing clothes and rubbing down.

It is surely entirely practicable to have boys, city boys in all their numbers, learn the use of the rifle. Facilities for practicing with small calibre ammunition can readily be provided if the semi-weekly accompaniment of the "hike" is provided. Rifle shooting appeals to the "achieving" instincts of most boys. It probably lays the foundations for most

forms of successful forms of warlike defense, even under conditions of modern military practice.

If widespread military training is now to be promoted seriously, it can probably be most efficiently and economically achieved through the summer camp, which is especially suitable for boys over sixteen years of age. Such camps should not be restricted to boys then in school—again, because the opportunity is afforded to a limited and relatively prosperous class. On the other hand compulsory attendance would hardly be practicable as a condition for school boys unless it were a part of a general program of obligatory military training. But if attendance could be had without too great expense to the individual—which of necessity involves public or private subsidy—a very large attendance could even now be procured.

RECITATION SCHEDULE

A plan for revision of the recitation schedule at Brown University, which has stood in its present form for more than a decade, has been adopted by the Faculty. The outstanding features of the plan are the starting of afternoon classes at 2 o'clock instead of 2.20 and the adoption of a new plan of alternation of classes in place of the present unusual scheme. There will be somewhat more free time in the afternoon than at present.

The schedule for the morning is almost unchanged. The succession of hours, as at present will be: classes from 8 to 9; chapel 9 to 9.20, and classes again in hour periods from 9.20 to 1.20. But whereas now there is an irregular scheme of group alternation,—the two 9.20 groups, for example, falling on Monday, Thursday, Friday, and Tuesday, Wednesday, Saturday, respectively, and the 10.20 groups on Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Tuesday, Friday,

Saturday,—under the new scheme the groups will run symmetrically Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday at all hours up to 1.20.

The time for lunch, now one hour, will be shortened to fifty minutes by starting afternoon classes at 2 o'clock. There will be, as now, two regularly scheduled afternoon groups, reciting at 2 and 3 respectively, on three days of the week. But whereas under the present arrangement three hours are spread over Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday, the normal grouping is defined as on Monday, Thursday, Friday. Tuesday afternoon and the other afternoons after 4 o'clock are left free for seminary and laboratory and special one or two hour courses.

The net effect of the changes is to allow somewhat more time for out of door recreation on three days of the week and an opportunity for many students to have three afternoons entirely free.

BROWN ALUMNI MONTHLY

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by the Brown Alumni Magazine Co.

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MAY, 1916

The Brown Alumni Monthly cannot undertake to return manuscripts sent to it for publication, unless they are accompanied by sufficient postage.

WHY STUDENTS COME TO
BROWN

The University and its friends are greatly indebted to the illuminating investigation by Professor Jacobs showing why students in going to college select Brown. We suspect that his results are far more than local and would apply with little change to most of the high-grade colleges in the country. They are certainly gratifying, for they show that the reasons why students select a college are the natural and sensible ones. More than half of the attractive or impulsive force that brings our young men and women to Brown is represented by the perfectly normal influences of location, the reputation of the University for excellence of instruction, and the advice of parents or friends. The next three influences, though much less powerful, are financial aid in the form of scholarships or em-

ployment and the advice of teachers. Finally come four distinctly minor influences, representing social, athletic and religious interests, of which the social is the greatest and the religious the least.

One might well approach the conclusions of such an investigation with the hope or fear of finding something revolutionary. The only surprise in the results before us is their extreme conservatism. Boys and girls still come to Brown for the old-fashioned reasons: that it is within reach and its diploma is worth seeking; that parents, friends, and teachers suggest or approve their choice; that it is made financially possible for them to come; and that Brown is not lacking in those activities outside the class-room that are regularly found in colleges. It seems to us, in view of these replies, that the attractions of Brown are distinctly well-balanced, and that our public has right educational ideals. Had the proportions been reversed, one might well say that such a college was false to its trust.

The lesson from these statistics for the University and its friends would seem to be that since the first consideration, the locality, is a constant factor, the point at which to uphold and strengthen the University is in its instruction; that financial aid to students is an important factor and may well be extended; that social and athletic considerations in the choice of a college may easily be overestimated and are in no danger of dropping to a point where they will affect attendance unfavorably; and finally, if assurance is needed that the University may safely change its antiquated and embarrassing charter, such assurance is unequivocally afforded by the figures relating to the lowest item in the list—religious connections.

As we go to press the sudden death of Colonel R. H. I. Goddard, '58, a Fellow of the University, is announced. We shall print a detailed biography next month.

COMING EVENTS

May 2. College Night: Annual Musicale, under the direction of Mr. Gene W. Ware, '05—Ladies' Night.

TENNIS SCHEDULE

May 3. Columbia at New York.
 May 6. Trinity at Providence.
 May 8. Dartmouth at Providence.
 May 10. M. I. T. at Providence.
 May 13. Holy Cross at Worcester.
 May 15. University of Michigan at Providence.
 May 20. Williams at Williamstown.
 May 22. M. I. T. at Boston.
 May 24. Holy Cross at Providence.

TRACK SCHEDULE

May 6. Columbia at New York.
 May 19. N. E. I. A. A.
 May 20. N. E. I. A. A.
 May 26. I. C. A. A.
 May 27. I. C. A. A.
 May 30. Interscholastic Meet at Providence.

BASEBALL SCHEDULE

The complete schedule follows, games not otherwise designated being played at Providence.

April 5, Rhode Island State,	4-1
April 12, University of Maine,	3-2
April 15, Princeton,	1-4
April 19, Colgate,	6-2
April 21, N. Y. University,	18-4
April 26, University of Vermont.	8-1
April 29, Dartmouth at Hanover.	4-5
May 3, Bates.	
May 5, New Hampshire State.	
May 6, Holy Cross.	

May 10, Harvard at Cambridge.
 May 13, Manhattan.
 May 17, Yale at New Haven.
 May 20, Holy Cross at Worcester.
 May 24, Princeton at Princeton.
 May 27, Dartmouth.
 May 30, Harvard.
 May 31, Springfield Y. M. C. A. College.
 June 3, Amherst.
 June 10, Columbia.
 June 17, Yale.
 June 21, Chinese University.

SCHEDULE OF SECOND NINE

Wednesday, May 3, St. George's School at Newport.
 Saturday, May 6, Open.
 Wednesday, May 10, Huntington School at Brown.
 Saturday, May 13, Open.
 Wednesday, May 17, Morris Heights at Brown.
 Saturday, May 20, Harvard second at Brown.
 Wednesday, May 24, East Greenwich Academy at East Greenwich.
 Saturday, May 27, Open.
 Wednesday, May 31, Open.
 Thursday, June 1, Worcester Academy at Brown.

SHAKESPEARE TERCENTENARY

April 28 to May 5. Exhibition of the Marsden J. Perry Collection of Shakespeare's Works, John Carter Brown Library.

May 4. Shakespearean Reading by Prof. Thomas Crosby.

BROWN MEN IN BASEBALL

William B. Hanna, in the New York Sun for March 20, says: The colleges have sent to professional baseball a few of its greatest performers. Eddie Collins is one. Others are Mathewson, Coombs, Barry, Tenney, Henry, Fultz, Sisler and

Plank. A rare lot of talent in that group. Dave Fultz, now the president of the Players Fraternity, was a base running streak, and as a slider never had a superior. What equals he had could be counted on the fingers of one hand.

CANDIDATES FOR THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES

The Alumni named below were elected by the Advisory Board at its meeting in March as candidates for the three vacancies in the Board of Trustees to which the Alumni nominate, and they have been approved by the special Committee of the Corporation as regards their denominational qualifications. Ballots will be sent to the alumni in May.

The order in which the names occur is strictly alphabetical and has no other significance.

For the two Baptist vacancies:

GEORGE HOOPER FERRIS, Clergyman of Philadelphia, Pa. A. B., Brown, 1891; A. M., 1893; D. D., 1906. Member of Phi Beta Kappa. Since 1906 minister of the First Baptist Church, Philadelphia. Member Executive Committee of the Northern Baptist Convention; Executive Committee of the Society for Organizing Charity in Philadelphia; The Public Service Committee of One Hundred of Philadelphia; and of many civic and public organizations. Preacher for twelve years at the Vesper Services at Brown. An active member of the local Alumni Association and a frequent speaker at Alumni dinners in New York and elsewhere.

FRED FARRELL FIELD, of Boston, Mass. A. B., Brown, 1900; LL. B., Harvard, 1903. Member of Phi Beta Kappa. Admitted to Massachusetts Bar 1903. Assistant Attorney General of Mass., 1905 to January 1912. In general practice since that time. Lecturer on Constitutional Law and Municipal Corporations at Boston University School of Law since 1913. Member Advisory Board of the Associated Alumni, 1913 to 1915. President Boston Alumni Association. President Boston Baptist Social Union.

RAY WOODVILLE GREENE, Physician, Worcester, Mass. A. B., Brown, 1883; M. D., Harvard, 1886. Member of American Medical Association, Mass. Medical Society. Has served as Coun-

cillor, Censor, Supervisor, of Mass. Medical Society. President of Worcester District Medical Society. Consulting physician to Worcester Memorial Hospital; visiting physician to Worcester City Hospital. Member Worcester Country Club, Economic Club, Shakespeare Club, Worcester Society of Antiquity. For many years Chairman of the Finance Committee of the First Baptist Church. Interested in political and civic movements but never a candidate for public office. Vice-president of the Public Education Association. Member of Advisory Board of Associated Alumni of Brown. Son expects to enter Brown in the fall of 1916.

JOHN DAVIS SAGE, Business man, of Cincinnati, Ohio. A. B., Brown, 1899. Since graduation connected with the Union Central Life Insurance Company, Cincinnati, as successively Asst. Secretary, Secretary, third Vice-President, second Vice-President. Formerly President Baptist Social Union and Moderator of Miami Baptist Association.

WALTER CORNELIUS WYCKOFF, Business man, of New York. A. B., Brown, 1895. Formerly reporter and editor on New York Tribune. Now member of real estate firm of Moore & Wyckoff. Treasurer and a Director of several realty companies, and interested in the construction of numerous buildings in New York City. Member of the Real Estate Board of New York and on its Legislation and Taxation Committee. Member of Advisory Board of Associated Alumni, Class Agent of Brown Loyalty Fund and Vice President and a Governor of the Brown University Club in New York. On the Board of Directors of the Daily Vacation Bible School Association. Member of University Club of New York, and of other clubs and organizations.

For the Congregational vacancy:

ROBERT PERKINS BROWN, Manufacturer, of Providence. A. B., Brown, 1871;

A. M., 1874. President of Phi Beta Kappa, 1913-15. Treasurer Kendall Manufacturing Company and R. I. Warehouse Company. Vice-President Puritan Life Insurance Company. Director Franklin Process Company and Clinton Realty Company. Former President Municipal League and elected to City Council on Good Government ticket. Commissioned as Colonel on Governor Garvin's staff. President Consumers League of Rhode Island. Member of corporations of several other philanthropic societies. Treasurer for some years of the R. I. Historical Society. Enthusiastic worker for Brown. Acting-Chairman of R. I. Committee for raising \$2,000,000 endowment. On Committees to raise several funds since. President of the Brown Club. Vice-President Board of Class Secretaries. Best known to alumni as Treasurer of the Brown Alumni Monthly since its inception sixteen years ago.

LEWIS DEXTER, Manufacturer, of Man-

chester, N. H. A. B., Brown, 1883. Member of Phi Beta Kappa. Agent of Canadian Colored Cotton Mills, Milltown, N. B.; Warner Cotton Mills, Newburyport, Mass., and at present of Stark Mills, Manchester, N. H. Trustee Manchester Savings Bank. Active in church and Young Men's Christian Association work; also in civic movements, but never a candidate for public office. Active member of New Hampshire and Vermont Alumni Association.

FREDERICK ROWLAND HAZARD, Manufacturer, of Syracuse, N. Y. A. B., Brown, 1881; A. M., 1884. Formerly Treasurer, since 1898 President, of the Solvay Process Company. President of the Village of Solvay, New York, 1900, to 1909; President of the Syracuse Trust Company and holder of important offices in many other well known corporations. Member numerous clubs in New York, Syracuse and Detroit. Son graduated from Brown, 1914.

OPENING OF THE BASEBALL SEASON

BROWN 4, R. I. STATE 1

Brown beat Rhode Island State College without difficulty in a well-played game at Andrews Field, April 5. It was the opening contest of the year. The score:

BROWN					
	ab	1b	po	a	e
Davidson, 3.....	1	0	0	1	0
Ormsby, m.....	2	0	1	0	0
Murray, 2.....	2	1	1	6	0
Johnston, s.....	4	0	2	2	0
Dunn, r.....	4	1	2	0	0
Hall, l.....	3	0	16	0	0
Robertson, l.....	3	3	0	0	1
Feinberg, c.....	4	0	4	4	0
Flanders, p.....	2	0	1	3	0
Richards, p.....	2	0	0	1	0
Totals	27	5	27	17	1

R. I. STATE

	ab	1b	po	a	e
Lewis, 2.....	4	0	0	2	0
Torgan, 3.....	4	0	2	2	0
Lynch, m.....	4	1	0	0	0
Lussier, r.....	3	0	1	0	0

Seifert, l.....	3	1	12	1	0
Lawrence, c.....	3	0	5	3	0
Greenhalgh, l.....	2	1	2	0	0
Lermond, s.....	2	0	1	3	1
McLeod, s.....	1	0	0	0	0
Woods, p.....	2	0	1	4	0
Hudson, p.....	1	0	0	0	0

Totals	29	3	24	15	1
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Innings.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	8
Brown.....	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	x-4
R. I. State.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0-1

Runs, Murray, Johnston, Dunn, Davidson, 4; Lynch, 1. Hits, off Flanders 2; off Richards 1; off Woods, 4; off Hudson 1. Stolen bases, Murray, Lynch, 2. Two-base hits, Robertson, Lynch. Sacrifice hits, Ormsby, 2. Double play, Lewis to Lermond to Seifert. Struck out, by Flanders, 2; by Richards 2; by Woods 2; by Hudson 2. First base on balls, off Richards 1; off Woods 5; off Hudson 2. First base on error, Brown. Left on bases, Brown 8; R. I. State College 2. Umpire, Lanigan. Time 1h. 40m.

BROWN 3, MAINE 2

As happened last year, Brown beat the University of Maine on Andrews Field, April 12, by a single run. Frank

Healey was in the box for Brown and made an excellent showing, as the figures indicate. He was steady in crises. The score:

BROWN					
	ab	1b	po	a	e
Davidson, 3.....	3	2	1	1	0
Ormsby, m.....	1	0	1	0	1
Murray, 2.....	3	1	2	2	0
Johnston, s.....	4	0	2	4	2
Robertson, l.....	2	0	0	0	0
Andrews, l.....	3	0	14	1	0
Dunn, r.....	3	0	1	0	0
Feinberg, c.....	3	0	6	2	0
Healey, p.....	3	0	0	9	0
Totals	28	3	27	19	3

MAINE					
	ab	1b	po	a	e
Pendleton, s.....	3	0	3	2	1
Lawrie, 2.....	3	1	1	3	0
Hackett, 1.....	3	0	1	0	0
Rowe, 3.....	3	3	1	1	1
Gorham, m.....	4	0	0	0	0
Barrows, 1.....	4	1	8	1	2
Ruffner, r.....	1	0	3	0	0
Reardon, c.....	3	0	7	3	0
Stewart, p.....	1	0	0	2	1
Driscoll, p.....	2	0	0	0	0
Frost, p.....	0	0	0	0	0
*Phillips.....	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	27	5	24	12	5
Innings.....	1	2	8	4	5
Brown.....	0	0	2	0	0
Maine.....	1	0	0	0	0

Runs, Davidson, Ormsby, Feinberg, 3; Pendleton, Hackett, 2. Hits, off Healey 5; off Stewart 1; off Driscoll 2. Stolen bases, Murray, Johnston, Rowe 2. Two-base hits, Davidson, 2. Sacrifice hits, Davidson, Andrews, Hackett, Rowe, Ruffner. Double play, Reardon to Pendleton. Struck out, by Healey 4; by Stewart 3; by Driscoll 1; by Frost 1. First base on balls, off Healey 3; off Stewart 2. Hit by pitched ball, by Stewart, Robertson. First base on errors, Brown 5, Maine 2. Left on bases, Brown 6, Maine 4. Umpire, Devon. Time, 1 h. 18 m.

* Ran for Barrows in ninth.

BROWN 1, PRINCETON 4

Last year Brown beat Princeton twice: this year on April 15 at Andrews Field, Princeton retaliated. All of Princeton's runs came in the second inning, while Brown scored her solitary run in the seventh.

Except for the unlucky second, Flanders pitched an excellent game for Brown, only three hits being scored off him in the other eight periods. He struck out nine men.

BROWN					
	ab	1b	po	a	e
Davidson, 3.....	4	1	0	3	2
Tracy, 3.....	0	0	0	1	0
Ormsby, m.....	1	0	1	0	0
Murray, 2.....	3	0	2	2	0
Johnston, 5.....	4	0	2	3	0
Robertson, 1.....	3	1	1	1	0
Andrews, l.....	4	0	11	1	1
Dunn, r.....	3	1	0	0	0
Feinberg, c.....	3	1	10	3	0
Flanders, p.....	1	1	0	3	0
Richards, p.....	0	0	0	1	0
*Johnson.....	1	1	0	0	0
Totals	30	6	27	18	3

PRINCETON					
	ab	1b	po	a	e
Lee, 1.....	4	1	1	0	1
Keating, r.....	4	0	0	0	0
Hoyt, m.....	3	0	0	1	0
Driggs, s.....	4	2	5	1	0
Douglas, c.....	1	3	7	1	2
Scully, 1.....	3	0	13	1	0
Shea, 3.....	1	2	0	2	1
Law, 2.....	4	1	1	3	0
Link, p.....	2	0	0	6	0
Totals	31	9	27	15	4
Innings.....	1	2	3	4	5
Princeton.....	0	4	0	0	0
Brown.....	0	0	0	0	0

Runs, Driggs, Douglas, Scully, Shea, 4; Dunn, 1. Hits, off Flanders, 8 in 8 innings. Stolen bases, Lee, Shea. Two-base hits, Douglas, Dunn, Robertson. Sacrifice hits, Scully, Link, 2, Flanders. Struck out, by Flanders 9; by Link 6; by Richards 1. First base on balls, off Flanders 2; off Link 2. First base on errors, Brown 1; Princeton 2. Left on bases, Princeton 6; Brown 5. Umpires, Finnell and Lincoln. Time, 1h. 50m. Attendance 3000.

* Johnston batted for Flanders in eighth.

BROWN 6, COLGATE 2

The Brown team played poorly against Colgate at Andrews Field, April 19, but won with the score 6 to 2. The winning team perpetrated seven errors, several being of the crudest kind, while the New Yorkers offended with three, all coming in the third frame and being heavy contributing factors in the harvest of four runs which featured that round.

Aided by the crop of errors, five hits off the delivery of Frank Healey and a pass, Colgate got men on the paths in every inning except one, but the Bruonian pitcher, who deserves the major portion of the credit for the victory, was steady in the pinches. It took good pitching to keep the visitors down, but

in only one inning, the second, was Colgate able to score. In the fifth Healey fanned Kenney for the third out with the bases full.

The Colgate team made but five hits, all singles, off Healey's delivery. He worked the corners to perfection. A brisk wind bothered him but his out-drop was highly successful. He also had a fine hop on his fast ball, but his greatest asset was his courage, the poor work of his teammates never seeming to make the slightest impression on his large stock. The score:

BROWN						
	ab	1b	po	a	e	
Davidson, 3.....	3	2	1	3	0	
Dunn, r.....	2	0	0	0	2	
J. Johnston, r.....	1	1	2	0	0	
Robertson, l.....	3	2	1	0	0	
Murray, 2.....	4	1	3	2	3	
G. Johnston.....	4	0	2	2	2	
Ormsby, m.....	4	0	1	0	0	
Andrews, l.....	4	0	10	0	0	
Feinberg, c.....	3	0	5	2	0	
Cleveland c.....	0	0	1	0	0	
Healey, p.....	3	0	1	2	0	
Totals	31	6	27	11	7	

COLGATE						
	ab	1b	po	a	e	
Cunningham, l.....	5	0	2	0	0	
Dwyer, f.....	5	2	3	3	0	
V'Alstyne, 2.....	5	1	2	3	1	
Reid, m.....	3	4	2	0	0	
Kenney, l.....	3	0	10	1	0	
Glendening, s.....	3	0	1	5	1	
Hungerford, c.....	3	0	4	1	0	
Swett, r.....	4	1	0	0	0	
Brown, p.....	3	0	0	1	0	
Totals	34	5	24	13	3	
Innings.....	1	2	3	4	5	6 7 8 9
Brown.....	1	0	4	0	1	0 0 0 x- 6
Colgate.....	0	2	0	0	0	0 0 0 0- 2

Runs, Davidson 2, Robertson 2, Murray, Healey, 6; Reid, Glendening, 2. Hits, off Healey 5; off Brown 6. Stolen bases, G. Johnston, J. Johnston, Dwyer. Two-base hit, Robertson. Sacrifice hits, Robertson, Kenney, Glendening, Hungerford. Struck out, by Healey 6; by Brown 4. First base on balls, off Healey 1; off Brown 2. Hit by pitched ball, by Healey, Reid. First base on errors, Brown 2; Colgate 5. Left on bases, Brown 4; Colgate 10, Umpire, Finnell. Time 1 h. 45 m. Attendance 700.

BROWN 18, N. Y. UNIVERSITY 4

The score on April 21 at Andrews Field was 18-0 in favor of Brown up to the last inning, when Dennison went in to pitch. The final score follows:

BROWN						
	ab	1b	po	a	e	
Davidson, 3.....	5	2	0	0	0	
Tracy, 3.....	1	1	0	0	0	
Murray, 2.....	5	2	3	3	0	
Porter, 2.....	1	0	0	0	0	
Robertson, l.....	4	3	2	0	0	
J. Johnston, r.....	6	2	0	0	0	
G. Johnston, s.....	6	3	1	1	0	
Ormsby, m.....	6	2	3	1	2	
Andrews, l.....	3	2	7	0	0	
Hall, l.....	2	2	4	0	0	
Cleveland, c.....	5	1	7	1	0	
Richards, p.....	1	0	0	3	0	
Dennison, p.....	0	0	0	0	0	
*Dunn.....	1	0	0	0	0	
Totals	46	20	27	9	2	

N. Y. UNIVERSITY						
	ab	1b	po	a	e	
Tetalman, 2.....	2	1	4	2	0	
Pfau, c.....	5	2	4	1	1	
Egan, l.....	4	1	9	0	0	
Connell, r.....	5	1	1	1	0	
Draper, l.....	4	0	1	0	0	
Mendelsohn, 3.....	1	0	1	1	3	
Keating, s.....	3	1	2	0	0	
M'Culligan, m.....	4	0	2	0	0	
Hagblom, p.....	0	0	0	0	0	
Zeckl, p.....	3	0	0	4	2	
†Morgan.....	1	0	0	0	0	
Totals	32	6	24	9	6	

Innings.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Brown.....	5	0	0	0	0	7	0	6	x-18
N. Y. University.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4- 4

Runs, Davidson 2, Murray 2, Robertson 2, J. Johnston, 2, G. Johnston 2, Hall, 2, Ormsby, Andrews, Cleveland, Dennison, Tracy, Porter, 18; Mendelsohn, Keating, Tetalman, Pfau, 4. Hits, off Richards 3; off Dennison 3; off Hagblom 6; off Zeckl 14. Stolen bases, J. Johnston, 2, Robertson, Ormsby, Cleveland, Hall, Pfau 2, Tetalman. Two-base hits, Robertson, J. Johnston, G. Johnston, Ormsby, Hall. Three-base hits, J. Johnston, G. Johnston, Keating. Sacrifice hit, Richards. Double play, Ormsby to Andrews. Struck out, by Richards 4; by Dennison 3; by Hagblom, 1; by Zeckl 2. First base on balls, off Richards 5; off Dennison 2; off Hagblom 1; off Zeckl 3. Wild pitch, Zeckl. Passed balls, Cleveland 2, Pfau 2. First base on errors, Brown 4. Left on bases, Brown 9; New York University 9. Umpire, Finnell. Time 2h. 50m.

*Batted for Richards in sixth.
†Batted for Zeckl in ninth.

Hanover, N. H., Saturday, April 29—Dartmouth 5, Brown 4.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON ALUMNI VISITING DAY

To the Advisory Board:

Your Committee appointed to consider and report on the advisability of establishing an Alumni Visiting Day at Brown have to report as follows:

President Faunce and a number of the Faculty have been consulted and their opinions sought. The great majority of these agree that to have a substantial representation of the alumni come in intelligent touch with the college activities at some time during the academic year other than at commencement would be of material advantage to our Alma Mater; that it would disseminate among the alumni a knowledge of the aims, working and condition of the College such as can be acquired in no other way and would tend to develop a spirit of helpful interest.

Inquiry among the alumni indicates the probability that if an alumni visiting day should be established at a favorable time of the year, there would be, even at the outset, a substantial attendance, with the probability that this would increase from year to year.

Mr. Embree, Alumni Registrar of Yale, writes in relation to the Yale Alumni Day, established in 1914, as follows:

"It has not been our expectation, nor our intention, to have a large number of graduates in attendance. We have had from two hundred to three hundred graduates in each of the three years. This is probably as large a number as we can accommodate satisfactorily on such a day.

"We feel no question of the desirability and worth of the day. The intelligent interest of these two or three hundred graduates is of untold worth to the University. It counts for more, I think, than the superficial enthusiasm of a much larger number of graduates who may be returning simply for social or athletic events."

This letter together with the program of Alumni Day at Yale this year is attached hereto as is also a letter from President Faunce on the subject.

While it may be that the date of an Alumni Visiting Day does not properly come within the scope of this report, it seems proper to suggest that some day which is a business but not a college holiday would contribute to its success.

In New York October 12, Columbus Day, is such a holiday and occurs at a season when as a rule the weather is favorable and there is reason to believe that a number of graduates from New York would attend at that time.

On the whole your committee report: that it is their opinion that an Alumni Visiting Day at Brown would be to the advantage of the college, that a sufficient attendance of alumni could be had to make such an institution a numerical success and that its institution should be recommended to the college authorities.

(Signed)

Clarkson A. Collins, '76.

William C. Greene, '75,

George R. Hazard, '94.

MOSES BROWN CLUB FORMED

A meeting of students in Brown who are graduates of Moses Brown School was held last month. In addition to the discussion of plans for organization and activity, the following men were elected

as officers: President, Barclay Lincoln Jones, '16; Vice President, William Eyre Sisson, '18; Secretary-Treasurer, Guyton Saxon Eddy, '19.

TOPICS OF THE MONTH

BROWN ALUMNI AT ALBANY

The Brown alumni of Albany and vicinity held their annual dinner at the University club, Albany, on the evening of March 2, with President William G. Ely, '90, as toastmaster. Hon. Samuel H. Ordway, '80, chairman of the state civil service commission, was the speaker of the evening. He explained the system of examinations; pointed out the advantages of appointments based on merit, and advocated an extension of this plan to higher offices, saying that some of the best men are kept out of the service because of lack of opportunity to advance to higher places. Rowland H. McLaughlin, '15, executive secretary, spoke of new courses, increase in number of students and other progress recently made at the University. The following officers were elected: President, Arthur G. Host, '98, Troy High School; vice president, Henry L. Smith, '96, Schenectady; secretary and treasurer, Frank C. Hulse, '05, Schenectady; executive committee, William G. Ely, '90, Schenectady; Russell Hathaway, '97, Albany, and Dr. Crawford R. Green, '02, Troy.

NEW BEDFORD DINNER

The Brown club of New Bedford held its annual meeting March 23, at the residence of the president, Charles O. Dexter, when 15 members gathered to renew acquaintance and discuss matters connected with the University. Dr. Faunce and Rowland H. McLaughlin, executive secretary, were the guests and made addresses. Edmund Wood, president of the Advisory Board of the Alumni, spoke on the work of that body.

Dr. Gibbs Braislin and Allen F. Wood also spoke reminiscently of the days when they were students.

The following officers were re-elected for another year: President, Charles O. Dexter. Vice-President, Frederic Taber. Secretary and Treasurer, Edward W. Holmes. Executive Committee, the above

and Frank H. Childs and Allen W. Miliken. Those who attended were President Faunce, Rowland H. McLaughlin, Charles O. Dexter, Edmund Wood, Frank H. Gifford, Allen F. Wood, Dr. Gibbs Braislin, Frederic Taber, Robert C. Sanger, James H. C. Marston, Fred W. Greene, Frank H. Childs, Leslie H. Southerland, Stephen A. Lowe, Albert F. Knight, Charles F. Archambeault and Edward W. Holmes.

THAT REMINDS ME

(Readers of the Monthly are invited to send in Brown anecdotes to this column)

Recently Professor Mead in Biology remarked to his class (apropos of the family of Charles Darwin): "There wasn't a single 'lemon' on the whole Darwin tree." In the examination, which followed shortly, one student wrote: "There wasn't a lemon on the whole darned tree."

This reminds one of Professor Bancroft's conundrum: "Why is a professor, reading examination papers, like a dog eating a sausage?" Answer, "Because he sees his own substance re-presented to him in a mangled form."

ADDITIONAL ATHLETIC SCORES

(The following are additional athletic scores for the season, furnished by the Department of Physical Training. The baseball record appears separately.)

GYMNASTIC MEETS

March 18, Brown 32 vs. Harvard 22.

March 22, Freshman Gymnastic Contest.

1st, J. L. Jencks, '19, 207 pts.; 2nd, E. P. Ventrone, '19, 191 3-4 pts.; 3rd, C. L. Vaughan, Jr., '19, 178 pts.

March 25, Brown 29 vs. Dartmouth 25.

March 29, College Gym Contest.

1st, E. P. Mattison, '16, 250.50; 2nd, J. E. Paige, '18, 223.00; 3rd, B. L. Jones, '16, 221.10.

SWIMMING MEETS

March 31, Interthlasitic Meet.

1st, Moses Brown School, 22 pts.; 2nd, Technical High School, 21 pts.; 3rd, Pawtucket High School, 19 pts.

March 25, Inter-class Meet.

1st, Freshmen, 23 pts.; 2nd, Sophomores, 16 pts.; 3rd, Juniors, 14 pts.

TRACK

March 18, Interfraternity Relay Race.

1st, Phi Kappa; 2nd, Delta Kappa Epsilon.

SONS OF BROWN MEN IN FRESHMEN CLASS

Preston Ober Abbott, son of Augustus L. Abbott, '80, St. Louis, Mo.
Kenneth Mason Burnham, son of Edward Clifton Burnham, '86, Hopedale, Mass.
Theodore Abel Collins, son of Abel Chalkley Collins, '78, Great Barrington, Mass.
Everett Cook, son of Chester A. Cook, '91, Chicago, Ill.
George Owen Dexter, son of George Owen Dexter, '87, LeRoy, N. Y.
William Henry Edwards, son of Seeber Edwards, '91, Providence, R. I.
Perry Edson Faunce, son of W. H. P. Faunce, '80, Providence, R. I.
Frederick William Lathrop, son of William Gilbert Lathrop, '89, Shelton, Conn.
Wallace Randall, son of Otis Everett Randall, '84, Providence, R. I.
Samuel Sanford Sheffield, son of William Paine Sheffield, '77, Newport, R. I.
Samuel Watson Smith, 2d, son of Samuel Watson Smith, '80, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Clifford Pierpont Ladd, '18, son of Frederick Pierpont Ladd, '93, entered the Sophomore class this year.

FOR THE OBSERVATORY

C. S. Sweetland, Treasurer of the University, has received from the residuary estate of Samuel Ames a gift of \$1,000 for the Ladd Observatory. This estate was left to Mr. Ames's wife during her life, and on her decease the gift of \$1,000 came to the University under the following clause in the will:

"To a certain educational institution situated in said city of Providence commonly known as Brown University the sum of \$1,000 to be devoted to the uses of the astronomical observatory attached to said Brown University."

Samuel Ames was long a resident of the city of Providence and the son of a justice of the Supreme Court bench of the State of Rhode Island of the same name.

C. H. Currier reports an increasing popular interest in astronomy. Since October, 1914, when the plan of opening the Ladd Observatory at least two nights in each month was inaugurated, over four hundred people have availed themselves of the opportunity. In addition to the students of the University, many members of the class in astronomy in the English High School, the Senior class in Pawtucket High School, the Rhode Island Women's Club, the Pawtucket Women's Club, the Rhode Island Field Naturalists' Club, the Edgewood Women's Club, the Providence Young Women's Club, and other local organizations have visited the Observatory.

THE LETTER BOX

TRAINING CAMPS

Editor Brown Alumni Monthly:

Doubtless many of the graduates and undergraduates of Brown would be interested in some details concerning the military training camps which are to be held in charge of the Eastern Department, U. S. Army, this year at Plattsburgh, New York.

These camps will be held as follows:

First Camp, senior division, June 5th to July 2nd.

Second camp, junior division, July 5th to August 8th.

Third camp, senior division, July 12th to August 8th.

Fourth camp, senior division, August 10th to September 6th.

Fifth camp, senior division, September 8th to October 5th.

If applications warrant, additional camps will be held for the junior division.

Similar camps will also probably be held in the other military depart-

ments: central, southern and western.

The Junior Division comprises: (a) undergraduates of colleges and universities; (b) graduates in 1916 of colleges and universities; (c) students in public or private schools who have reached a grade equivalent to Senior class, High School; (d) graduates, under 21, of such schools with above grade.

The Senior Division comprises: (a) graduates of colleges and universities under 45; (b) other citizens between 21 and 45 (both inclusive) not included in above, who have qualifications or experience equivalent to such an education.

The payment at camp, covering all expenses except laundry, postage and incidentals, is \$30.00 for the senior division and \$22.50 for the junior division. Besides this is the cost of uniform, perhaps ten to twenty dollars according to inclination, and railway fares.

Further details can be obtained by writing: Officer in Charge, Military

Training Camp, Governors Island, N. Y.

Very truly yours,
William M. P. Bowen, '84

BROWN IN THE CIVIL WAR

Editor Brown Alumni Monthly:

I was much interested in the letter of Dr. Henry S. Burrage of '61, as to "Brown University and the Civil War." I am very glad to second his appeal to the alumni to inform him of the names either of themselves or of any of their relatives who were ever at Brown who were in the Civil War and whose names do not appear in either of the lists. If they have no access to these lists, it would do no harm to send a memorandum of the names and the services of these persons to Dr. Burrage at the State Historian's Office, Kennebunkport, Maine. Any duplicates of course Dr. Burrage would eliminate.

Yours very truly,

W. W. Keen

Philadelphia, Feb. 7.

BRUNONIANS FAR AND NEAR

Faculty

Professor MacDonald will be away on leave of absence next year.

Professor Everett has been elected President of the Brown University Teachers' Association. Professor Colvin was elected a Vice-President, and Professor Jacobs remains Secretary. President Faunce is ex-officio a member of the Executive Committee. At the meeting of the Association, March 31, Professor Colvin spoke on "Some needs of our high schools."

Professor Marvel, director of Athletics, will represent Brown at the annual meeting and conference on Athletics to be held in Boston, May 13.

Professor Jacobs contributed to School and Society for April 8 an account of "Practice teaching for secondary school teachers at Brown University."

Alumni

1847

Jane Clifford Guild, widow of Dr. Reuben A. Guild, for fifty years librarian of Brown Univer-

sity, died in Providence, March 27. She was the daughter of Samuel and Nancy (Lincoln) Hunt and was born in Providence Jan. 11, 1828. She was descended from seven Mayflower Pilgrims, as well as from other early New England families. Her education was obtained at the Warren Seminary. She was married to Dr. Guild Dec. 17, 1849. They had six children, four of whom survive: Mrs. George H. Coffin, and Georgiana, Olive Lincoln, and R. Lawrence Guild of Providence.

1849

The Nation devotes nearly a page in its issue for April 6 to an article on "Angell and his Fellows."

1868

George Walter Edwards, principal of Public School 70, Patchen avenue and Macon street, Brooklyn, since it was organized thirty years ago, died, April 5, at his home in Brooklyn from diabetes. He was born in Providence, March 20, 1846, the son of Girden and Huldah Horton Edwards. He was fitted for college at the Providence High School. He was a member of Zeta Psi. He was principal of the Farm Ridge, Ill., Academy, 1869; Holyoke, Mass., Grammar School, 1870-1; Holyoke High School, 1871-5; editor Daily Standard, Syracuse, N. Y., 1875-83; principal of Grammar School No. 70, Brooklyn, 1889-1916. He received the degree of A. M.

from Brown in course, 1891, and A. M. *ad eundem* from Syracuse University, 1876. He was a member of the Brooklyn Teachers' Association, Anglo-Saxon Lodge, No. 137, F. and A. M., and Aurora Grata Lodge, Scottish Rite bodies. He is survived by his wife, who was formerly Miss Clara H. Mensing, a teacher in his school, and a sister, Mrs. Marion E. Lyman.

1874

Dr. O. P. Gifford of Brookline, Mass., will deliver the baccalaureate sermon and the literary address May 14 and 15 before Wake Forest College, S. C.

1878

Oliver Buchanan Munro died March 1, at his home in Melrose, Mass., after an illness of a few days. He was born in Providence, May 22, 1856, the son of Philip Allen and Delana (Pierce) Munroe. He was fitted for college at the Providence High School. In college he was a member of Beta Theta Pi.

Immediately after graduation he entered the employ of the Providence Evening Press as reporter and remained with that publication until its suspension, about 1884, with only a brief intermission, during which he edited the Providence Sunday Transcript. After leaving the Evening Press, he was engaged by the Providence Daily Journal, first as reporter, and then as financial and commercial news editor, which position he held until 1890, when he accepted the position of managing editor of the American Wool and Cotton Reporter, published in Boston. During his journalistic career in Providence he was correspondent of the Boston Daily Globe and Boston Daily Advertiser, and was a contributor to other publications. When the United States Investor was started by the publisher of the Wool and Cotton Reporter, he became its managing editor, also, in 1891. Except for a brief intermission, during which time he was assistant editor of the Textile World, besides furnishing editorial articles for the Worcester Spy, Hartford Times and Providence Journal, he held the position of managing editor of the Reporter and the Investor until his retirement from active business.

In 1895 he moved from Boston to Melrose. In the fall of 1901 he was elected ward alderman from Ward 2, and was reelected in the fall of 1903. In the fall of 1903 he was elected alderman-at-large, serving four years. In 1912 he was elected Mayor, and again in 1913, declining further re-election on account of ill health.

His first wife was Annie Sanford Potter, who died in April, 1885. He married, March 6, 1889, Ethel Brandt Cross of East Providence, who, with four children, survives him.

He was a past president of the Beta Theta Pi Fraternity; a member of Fordell Lodge, Knights of Pythias, and Fordell Temple, Pythian Sisters, of the Mayors' Club of Massachusetts; Melrose Historical Society; Melrose Club; Melrose Savings Bank Corporation; Melrose Grange, and a former member of the Highland Club and Melrose A. C.

The Melrose Board of Aldermen passed the following resolutions on his death:

"Resolved, that the Board of Aldermen share

the general sorrow for the death of Oliver B. Munro.

Early taught in the principles of industry, and with a mind trained by college study, he entered the activities of the world's work, and in the broader school of human experience and especially in the field of journalistic endeavor, this scholarly mind was further educated and enriched. Rare scholarly attainment was supplemented by ripe experience with men and affairs, and both were the fortunate complement of great natural ability.

With this unusual equipment he entered the active civic life of the municipality. As an Alderman he proved keen in debate, faithful in advocacy of constituents and causes, but always with an eye first for the city's interests. To the deliberations and conclusion of the Park Commission he brought a natural love for the beautiful in nature and labored for the ideal of a Melrose that should afford recreational advantages commensurate with that degree of culture which he never failed to recognize in our citizenship.

As Mayor, he realized to the full that as the city's chief he was deeply responsible for her destinies. And as chief executive he will be best remembered.

No one shadow rests on his long and faithful public service. He proved equal to every position of honor or trust to which he was called and invariably rendered faithful, conscientious, wise and consummate service.

A wide reader, profound thinker and eloquent orator, he made for his individuality a firm place in the thoughts and affections of those who knew him.

A loyal citizen, constant friend and courteous gentleman, he combined to an unusual degree, modesty, courage, culture and ability.

Resolved, that these Resolutions be entered in the Journal of the Board of Aldermen and that a copy be sent to the family."

Edwin Channing Larned died last summer. He was born in Providence March 1, 1857, the son of Russell M. Larned. He was fitted for college at Rev. Mr. Wheeler's preparatory school. He was elected to Phi Beta Kappa. He engaged in business in New York city. He married, June 1, 1881, Lucy M. Raymond, who died May 13, 1899. He married, Aug. 27, 1902, Emma Ogden Hoffman. By his first wife he had one son, Albert Cecil Larned.

1881

Among the many articles now appearing on Judge Hughes may be mentioned that in the Nation April 6: "Hughes not a Political Judge."

1884

Joseph Harris Johnson died at his father's residence in Providence on the third of April from complications which attended an attack of pneumonia. Prepared for college in the Providence public schools, he matriculated for the A. B. degree and took his A. M. (in course) in 1887. For the first ten years after graduation he engaged in the banking business in Providence, some of the time independently and some of the time as representative of various New York houses. He early interested himself in politics,

serving as a member of the Republican City Committee and, from 1888 to 1893, as a member of the Providence School Committee. In 1895 he went to Washington as secretary for Congressman Melville T. Bull, and later was secretary also for Mr. Bull's first Republican successor, William P. Sheffield, (Brown '77). Between these two services, and later, until the out-turn of Republican officials in March, 1913, he held various secretarial positions in the congressional organization, was connected at times with the executive force of the Capitol and in the last few years of his residence in Washington was a Senate Messenger. Returning to Providence in 1913, he devoted the next three years almost entirely to political or semi-political work. He was a campaign manager for Hon. R. Livingston Beekman when in 1914 the latter was running first for the Republican nomination for Governor of Rhode Island and then for the governorship itself. At the time of his death he was Clerk of the Senate committee on finance in the Rhode Island General Assembly, the Chairman of which was one of the bearers at his funeral. As Senate Messenger when in Washington it was a part of his duty to arrange for the official funerals of deceased Senators and to accompany the funeral delegations to many different parts of the country. In that capacity his remarkable efficiency in management and his extreme courtesy to all with whom he came in contact won him many friends among men high in national affairs. During all his years in Washington he always made it a point to seek out Rhode Island visitors to that city and to take personal care that they were properly entertained and afforded every opportunity for convenient sight-seeing; and hundreds of such visitors have pleasant and grateful memories of his unsolicited service to them. Unobtrusive suavity of manner, discreet consideration of others and a never-failing readiness not merely to be of help but to anticipate the request for help marked his unusually varied relations with all classes of men. Turning away from his coffin, one of his college classmates said to another: "Harry was always a gentleman." That perhaps best characterized him. He had just entered his fifty-fifth year when he died. He had never married. *F. N. L.*

1887

Dr. Louis F. Snow is visiting China on official business which will keep him there until June 15. He will visit all the United States army posts and also Peking.

1892

Professor Marshall S. Brown, of New York University, was one of the judges at the annual Harvard-Yale debate, held at New Haven, March 24.

1895

Howard Marsh Grant died of pneumonia at his home in Providence, April 6, after a short illness. Mr. Grant was a son of William A. H. and Sarah E. (Marsh) Grant and was born at Southbridge, Mass., Nov. 29, 1871. He lived there until he was 14, when he came to Providence. He was fitted for college at the Providence High School. He received the degree of

Bachelor of Science in Mechanical Engineering. He was a member of Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity. On graduation he was employed as a draftsman by F. P. Sheldon & Co., mill engineers. Of late years he had been employed by the Narragansett Electric Lighting Company. He devoted considerable time to the affairs of the Benificent Congregational Church, of which he was a member. For several years he was a teacher in the evening high school, having charge of the drafting department. He was a member of the Red Men. He is survived by a wife, who was Miss Helen Sherman Almy of Providence, whom he married May 25, 1907; a three year-old daughter, Dorothy, and his father and mother. He was a nephew of Henry Tyler Grant and Frank Barker Grant, both '69.

1896

Arthur Deerin Call, as secretary of the American Peace Society, appeared before the Committee on Naval Affairs of the House of Representatives, March 13, and spoke on preparedness. His remarks have been printed in a House Document.

1897

The Newark Evening News for March 17 has the following: Former Senator Everett Colby on a business errand drove down from his home in West Orange to the Union building in his brand new roadster. Burdened by the cares of a busy man whose mind is brimful of the affairs of state, he proceeded to forget all about his new car. It would amount to treason to accuse Mr. Colby of deliberately parking his car in Clinton street overnight, for he has been a champion of limited franchises in the occupancy and use of the public streets. At any rate, the former Senator walked over to the Park place tube station, upon leaving the Union building, and went to New York. Later he returned and went directly home. When he was about to leave the house this morning the denouement developed. Mr. Colby called for his car, but his chauffeur appeared with an explanation that it was not at the garage. Mr. Colby was just about to rebuke the chauffeur when it dawned on him that the machine should still be standing in Clinton street. It wasn't. A policeman this morning reported its overnight stay in the street and the car was taken to the First Precinct Station, where Mr. Colby later called for it.

1898

Arthur G. Host, of the Troy High School, was elected, March 2, president of the Brown Alumni Association of Albany and vicinity. He is secretary and treasurer of the New York State Modern Language Association, secretary-treasurer of the newly-formed Federation of Modern Language Teachers Associations, and a consulting editor of the Modern Language Journal, a national publication to be started with the next school year. His address is 10 Warren ave., Troy, N. Y.

1899

Arthur H. Blanchard, professor in charge of the graduate course in Highway Engineering at Columbia, delivered, March 10, an illustrated address in Montreal before the Third Canadian International Good Roads Congress on the subject,

"Recent Developments in the Construction of Bituminous Macadam and Bituminous Concrete Pavements."

1900

Born, March 21, to Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Wakefield, a daughter, Amy Clarissa. Their home address is 441 Parker st., Newark, N. J.

1901

Ernest G. Hapgood, head master of the Girls' Latin School, Boston, has been chosen president of the Massachusetts High School Athletic Association, formed in Boston, March 1.

1902

G. Edward Buxton, Jr., spoke in March at the chapel exercises on the subject of the Plattsburg Summer Training Camps. He said in part: "In the Plattsburg camps we offer every red-blooded Brown man a manly adventure with other manly men—a chance to acquire a useful intellectual training and a splendid mental discipline. When the college songs of Yale and Harvard carry the cheerful Plattsburg host through the heat of a July day, I hope to hear the challenge of the Brown bear upheld by a sturdy legion of Brown men. Last year Colgate Hoyt and I found ourselves the only two Brown men at the camp. We felt as if we came from a tribe as extinct as the dodo. This year we want to make Brown a factor to be reckoned with."

Born, Feb. 10, to Dr. and Mrs. Charles Herbert Holt, a son, Richard George.

Born, March 9, to Mr. and Mrs. Charles Laurence Beach, ex-'02, a son, Austin Laurence.

Professor Philip D. Sherman of Oberlin contributed to the Toledo Blade for March 25 an interesting article on the construction and arrangement of Shakespeare's theatre.

1903

Lewis F. Hall, works engineer of the Union Metallic Cartridge company, Bridgeport, Conn., has been appointed manager of the military division works of the company. He has been with the cartridge company for the last ten years, having charge, during the great growth of the concern, of the erection of the new buildings for the Union Metallic Cartridge company both in this city and in Canada. He is a son of the late Chief Justice Frederick B. Hall and a brother of Dwight H. Hall, superintendent of the Bridgeport Hydraulic company. His father and brother were also graduates of Brown. After his college days he was with the New Haven railroad for a short time. He resides at 271 Mill Hill avenue.

Fred J. Cox, who was recently appointed to his third term as jury commissioner of Middlesex county, was elected president of the New Jersey Association of Fire Underwriters at the annual meeting of the association in February. He is a member of the firm of Boynton Brothers and Company of Perth Amboy.

Fred A. Otis has been appointed Third Assistant Attorney General of Rhode Island. He was graduated from the Harvard Law School in 1906, and has been practicing law in Providence since that date.

1907

Albert E. White is completing his third year as professor of Chemistry of the University of Michigan.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl Crummett announce the birth of their second son, Clovis von Tavel Crummett, March 20. Mr. Crummett several months ago was appointed Superintendent of Agencies for the Curtis Publishing Company, his address being 6049 Washington ave., Philadelphia.

Thomas Marshall has recently been made Vice President and General Manager of the Ellwood Allen Lumber Company of Philadelphia. He recently returned from a cruise with his family off the coast of Florida, spending several weeks at Palm Beach.

Harvey Kelly has more than a year occupied an official position with the Fisk Teachers' Agency of New York city.

Mr. and Mrs. William Edward Bright of Scranton, Pa., announce the birth of a son, George Cure Bright, March 7. Mr. Bright, besides being a director of one of the prominent banks of Scranton, is actively engaged in the slate business.

Alfred Dickinson, 191 Linwood ave., Somerville, Mass., is preparing for his annual camp for boys on Lake Winnepesaukee. He has conducted this camp for several years, and now has more than a hundred boys with him each summer.

Howard Rice is manager of the Foss-Hughes Pierce Arrow Sales Co. of Providence.

Charles R. Stark, Jr., was some time ago made Assistant City Editor of the Providence Journal.

Zechariah Chafee, Jr., has been appointed an assistant professor of Law at Harvard.

Born, Feb. 28, to Mr. and Mrs. George H. Henderson, a son, George Carpenter.

Claude R. Branch has resigned the position of Third Assistant Attorney General of Rhode Island, after over a year of service, and will devote himself to the private practice of law.

Zechariah Chafee, Jr., a graduate of Brown in 1907, and of Harvard Law School in 1913, has been appointed an assistant professor in the law school at Cambridge. He will take up his duties there next fall. Mr. Chafee, who is in the office of Tillinghast & Collins ('79 and '92) is the son of Zechariah Chafee, '80, President of the Builders Iron Foundry. He was educated in the public schools and the Hope street high school. While in college he was prominent in debating and also took several scholastic prizes and honors.

1908

Married, Feb. 7, in Norwich, Conn., Lucian W. Himes and Miss S. Marion Bennett. They are living at 32 Perry st., New London, Conn.

1909

E. W. Manter, ex-'09, is with the Federal Hardware and Electric Co., 114 High st., Boston, Mass.

1911

Robert Cushman Murphy has a story on whaling in the April number of Outing.

Robert McKay married, Dec. 20, 1915. Miss Cynthia Bishop of Providence. R. C. McKay, '15, was best man for his brother, and among the ushers were Charles P. Sisson, '11, and F. A. Edgecomb, '07. Mr. and Mrs. McKay are living at Youngstown, Ohio, where he has just entered the practice of law. He was admitted to the Ohio bar Jan. 3, after having attained the highest grade in the class of 118 which took the bar examinations in December. His address is 129 W. Federal st., Youngstown.

Carol Arovonici is the author of the first Bulletin of Social Research of the Seybert Institution, Philadelphia.

1912

John H. Williams, who is a graduate of Harvard, has been awarded the Henry Lee Memo-

rial fellowship in Economics, of \$550, for the coming year.

1913

Norman S. Taber, at the meeting in Boston, March 4, at which the Massachusetts High School Athletic Association was organized, told of the opportunity that he had had of comparing the English and United States systems of athletics. The English system is typically non-coaching, chiefly because it always has been that way. The three ideals of the English sportsman, Mr. Taber declared, are: First, health; second, enjoyment; third victory. There is one idea in America, he said and that is "to win." He related how the Oxford student exercised daily for enjoyment, every student participating in some branch of athletic activity.

THE BOOK SHELF

By Harry Lyman Koopman

PICKARD-CAMBRIDGE'S DEMOSTHENES

Mr. Pickard-Cambridge (Fellow of Balliol College, Oxford) is a well-known Greek scholar, (cf. his edition of the Greek Comic Fragments, etc.). He writes with authority. In this biography of Demosthenes he has given a full account of the great orator; the appropriate setting of his times; comments on questions of policy and contemporary events, with suggestive reminders of current modern problems (e. g. preparedness; eubargo; the effect of Rhetoric on sincerity; pamphleteering speeches compared with the modern press, etc.) calculated to stimulate the general reader and to interest him in the personality of the orator. The author also succeeds admirably in writing, without pedantry (critical matters are relegated to notes), an account full enough to make his book valuable as a manual to students of the actual Greek texts of Demosthenes.

In the judgment of the present writer Mr. Pickard-Cambridge follows precisely the right course for a biographer. He does not gloze over the bitter charges made by modern historians against Demosthenes but he is in sympathy with the subject of his book and presents one of the great characters of history, with his defects recorded indeed, but his still greater qualities of patriotism and statesmanship clearly outlined. Nor does he content himself with contemporary events only but gives a generous background of significant events from 404 B. C. and adds an admirable chapter on the aftermath of Chaeronea. His discussion of the real Aeschines (pp. 292 ff.), as contrasted with the aspersions made by Demosthenes, is proof of a fair-minded search for truth.

The 28 illustrations (two of them from drawings made by the author himself) are a valuable feature. The three photographs of two famous statues of Demosthenes, with one of a restoration, are especially helpful. This restoration, with the hands loosely clasped (not holding a scroll), recalls the story of the man who hid a

sum of money in the statue's hands and, later, recovered it intact—a triumphant proof that the orator had no itching palm!

Occasionally criticism is suggested by a hasty sentence or by imperfect proof-reading of punctuation. (e. g. p. 244), or by the somewhat excessive resort to parentheses (a convenient but seductive practice of which the present review may furnish examples.) But this is hypercritical. The book is well planned and well executed.

Francis G. Allinson

Demosthenes by A. W. Pickard-Cambridge. (Heroes of the Nations series) G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1914. 12 mo., pp. xxiii, 512. Illustrated; map and plans; index.

AN ARMY OF THE PEOPLE

This book is an exposition of the organization and development of a citizen army for the United States, which would neither affect the industrial interest of the country, nor require a regular standing army as large, even, as the one maintained at present, yet would provide a potential army of many times our present military force. The Swiss military system is described and discussed with reference to its application in the United States, after which a revised method is outlined and, for the purpose of advancing the author's theories, the latter scheme is assumed to have been adopted by Congress. Continuing this assumption, the history of five years of training of a citizen army is given, ultimately stating that now, (in 1921), "an unassailable America stands at the gateway between the two oceans and repeats her old message of civilization and peace."

The chief value of the book seems to be its assurance of the possibility of adequate military strength without burdensome militarism.

Palmer, John McAuley. An army of the people. New York, Putnam, 1916. x, 158 p. Price \$1.00.

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